

broken lines are moving for refuge in the direction b, when the system control circuit 900 starts operating, the third pickup unit 300 and the fourth pickup unit 400 move in the direction b of FIG. 2 maintaining the stacked state indicated by solid lines. When the third pickup unit 300 reaches the position indicated by dot-dash lines of FIG. 2, the stack stops and the third pickup unit 300 pulls out the disc 2c while recording or reproducing the same. Then the third pickup unit 300 moves to the position indicated by broken lines to stop there. The fourth pickup unit 400 that has been brought by this operation to the position indicated by dot-dash lines pulls in the disc 2d, loads the same between a turntable 402 and damper 403, fast rotates the disc, causes a fourth pickup 404 to scan in the radial direction of the disc, and performs known tracking servo and focus servo, recording or reproducing the disc 2d. Also in the constitution where the four pickup units are used, the first and second pickup units 100 and 200 are stacked on one hand and the third and fourth pickup units 300 and 400 are stacked on the other hand for movement. Consequently, the embodiment of the FIG. 2 also enhances the speed of disc handling operation as compared with the conventional constitution. It should be noted that the embodiment of FIG. 2 also provides the same stable operation as that of the embodiment of FIG. 1 for the same reason, and therefore the description with respect to the stable operation is omitted herein.

Next, the disc apparatus practiced as still another preferred embodiment of the invention will be described with reference to FIG. 3.

The embodiment of FIG. 3 is a disc apparatus capable of reproducing both sides of a disc. This embodiment comprises two pickup units 100 and 200, the magazine 1, and the system control circuit 900 among others. The pickup unit 100 is the first pickup unit of FIGS. 1 and 2 that records or reproduces the disc 1c. The pickup unit 200 is the second pickup unit for both-side reproduction and comprises a pickup 304 for recording or reproducing the upper recording area, not shown, of the disc 1d, a pickup 204 for recording or reproducing the lower recording area, not shown, of the disc 1d, and control circuits 307 and 207. The other components are generally the same as those of FIGS. 1 and 2, denoted by the same reference numerals, and omitted from the description herein.

Referring to FIG. 3, when the second pickup unit 200 is located at the position indicated by broken lines and the first pickup unit 100 is located at the position indicated by solid lines below the second pickup unit, if a command comes instructing the continuous reproduction of the discs 1d and 1c, the system control circuit 900 first controls the disc loader 270 such that the disc 1d is loaded in the second pickup unit 200, then controls the control circuits 207 and 307 such that the disc 1d is recorded or reproduced at the lower and upper sides thereof by the pickups 204 and 304, respectively, for both-side reproduction. Then, the system control circuit 900 controls the pickup unit drive 180 such that the first pickup unit 100 is moved in the direction a to load the disc 1c in the first pickup unit 100 (and record and reproduce the disc 1c. At this time, too, the system control circuit 900 control circuit the controls 207 and 307 such that the two-side d reproduction of the disc 1d is continued and, at the same time, controls the pickup unit drive 280 such that the second pickup unit 200 moves in the direction a. This also contributes to the enhanced speed of disc handling operations ranging from the entry of the command up to the continuous reproduction of the discs 1d and 1c like the cases of FIGS. 1 and 2.

The disc apparatus practiced as yet another preferred embodiment of the invention will be described with reference to FIG. 4.

The constitution of FIG. 4 is generally the same as that of FIG. 3. A difference lies in that the constitution of FIG. 4 stores each of two-side discs 3a, 3d, 3g, and 3j in a dedicated cartridge. Namely, referring to FIG. 4, reference numerals 10a, 10d, 10g, and 10j indicate cartridges, which are formed by shutters 11a, 11d, 11g, and 11j respectively, and each shutter opens or closes a window, not shown. A magazine 1 contains these disc cartridges 10a, 10d, 10g, and 10j together with the discs 1a through 1j. Reference numeral 200 indicates a second pickup unit in which the cartridge 10a, 10d, 10g, or 10j is loaded. Like the constitution of FIG. 3, the pickup unit 200 comprises a pickup 304 for recording or reproducing the upper side of the two-side d disc 1d and a pickup 204 for recording or reproducing the lower side of the disc 1d. The other components are generally the same as those of the embodiment of FIG. 3, denoted by the same reference numerals, and omitted from the description herein.

In operation, when the second pickup unit 200 is at the position indicated by broken lines at the center position of the disc apparatus and the first pickup unit 100 is at the position indicated by solid lines in the lower portion of the disc apparatus as shown in FIG. 4, if a command comes instructing the continuous reproduction of the discs 3d and 1c in the cartridge, the system control circuit 900 first controls a cartridge loader 271 such that the cartridge 10d is loaded in the second pickup unit 200. When the cartridge 10d has been loaded to open the shutter 11d, the system control circuit 900 controls the control circuits 207 and 307 such that the disc 3d stored in the cartridge 10d is recorded or reproduced at the lower side and the upper side thereof by the pickup 204 and the pickup 304, respectively, for both-side reproduction. Then the system control circuit 900 controls the pickup unit drive 180 such that the first pickup unit 100 is moved in the direction a of FIG. 3 to load the disc 1c in the first pickup unit 100 to be recorded or reproduced. At this time, too, the system control circuit 900 controls the control circuits 207 and 307 such that the both-side reproduction of the disc 3d in the cartridge is continued and, at the same time, controls the pickup unit drive 280 such that the second pickup unit 200 is moved in the direction a of FIG. 3 for refuge. This also contributes to the enhanced speed of disc handling operations ranging from the entry of the command to the continuous reproduction of the discs 3d and 1c like the case of FIG. 3.

The disc apparatus practiced as a different preferred embodiment will be described with reference to FIGS. 5 and 6.

FIG. 6 shows schematic views of the disc apparatus. To be specific, FIG. 6 (A) shows a constitution of the disc apparatus according to the invention in which discs are stacked perpendicular to the bottom surface 1000 of the apparatus, each of the discs facing the bottom. FIG. 6 (B) shows another constitution in which discs are stacked along the bottom surface 1000 of the apparatus, or each of the discs facing sides of the apparatus. The constitutions of the preferred embodiments shown in FIGS. 1 through 4 are of the constitution of FIG. 6 (A). It will be apparent that the disc apparatus according to the present invention is restricted to the constitution of FIG. 6 (A). The constitution of FIG. 6 (B) is also possible and the embodiment of FIG. 5 is based on that constitution.

Now, referring to FIG. 5, this constitution has all of the components of that of FIG. 1. The lies only in the orientation of the disc stack; that is, the disc stack runs along the bottom surface 1000 of the disc apparatus. In function, the embodiment of FIG. 5 is basically the same as that of FIG. 1. That is, a system control circuit 900 performs control such that